

Book-Keeping for Farmers.—This form requires but one book, in which two pages opposite each other are appropriated for each individual account. The name of the person should be written in a bold hand at the top of the page, with the letters *Dr.* at the right of the name on the left-hand page, and *Cr.* at the right of the name on the right-hand page. Each page should be divided, by perpendicular lines, into six spaces, the first to be used for the month,—the second for the day of the month,—the third for the items,—the fourth, fifth and sixth for the price, in pounds, shillings and pence. Whenever you trust a person with any thing, the date, name and price should be entered on the left-hand or *Dr.* page; and when he pays or trusts you with any thing, the date, name and price should be entered on the right-hand or *Cr.* page of his account. *For example*, if, on the 1st of January, 1848, you sell J. B. THOMPSON, five bushels of Wheat at 6s. 3d. per bushel, and on the 15th of February following, he pays you £1 2s. 6d.; on the 2d of March, you sell him twelve pounds of Butter at 7½d per lb.; on the 12th of April, eighteen pounds of Cheese at 5d per lb., and on the 1st of May, ten bushels of Oats at 2s. 2d. per bushel, and on the same day he pays you £1 5s. 0d., the entries should be made as shown on pages thirty-four and thirty-five of this almanac.

Swine designed for Breeding should be kept in growing condition, on light food, with every advantage for exercise, and should not be allowed to breed before 12 or 15 months old, unless they are large and coarse, and none but such as are well descended should be selected for that purpose. The sow should be kept in good condition but not fat; she generally goes with young 114 days—a few days previous to which time a comfortable, quiet place, under cover, and well protected from severe weather, should be prepared for her. Too much litter should be avoided, and no change or disturbance permitted for two or three weeks, for restlessness is apt to result in the loss of the young ones; she should be fed sparingly on light food or thin gruel for a few days; should she be inclined to eat her pigs, feed her a few times on raw pork or fresh meat. Pigs may be weaned when 8 or 10 weeks old, and to prevent injury to the sow, 1 or 2 may remain with her for 3 or 4 days longer, she should, at this time particularly, be restricted to a light dry diet.

Those designed for Slaughter should be kept perfectly dry and clean, and provided with warm shelter, to which they can retire at pleasure—this will hasten their fattening and economize their food; they thrive better and are less liable to disease, if when long confined in yards, they have a running stream to wallow in, which is one of the best preventives of vermin and cutaneous diseases. A hog ought to have three apartments, one each for sleeping, eating, and evacuations, the last should be the lowest and the first the highest level, so that nothing shall be drained, and as little carried into the first two as possible. They should be fed three times a day, and if there is a surplus, it should be removed. If they are closely confined in sties, give them as much charcoal twice a week as they will eat, which will correct any tendency to disorders of the stomach. It is economy to provide them with a clover pasture to run in during the spring and summer; they ought also to

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